THE PARTY PRINCES OF THE PRINCES OF THE STREET

WASHINGTON.

Extraordinary Developments of Corrupt and Fraudulent Practices in Committees.

BAD WAYS AND MEANS.

Debate in the House on the Distribution of the Geneva Award.

BROTHER HARLAN IN A BAD PLIGHT.

Cancus of the Republican Senators to Consider the Business of the Session.

LEGISLATION TO BE RUSHED.

Treasury Circular on the Shipment and Discharge of Seamen-Pomeroy Wants to Prove an Alibi-No Compromise in New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1873. The Leak in the Ways and Means Committee-How Bills Are "Nursed"-The Tobacco, Whiskey and Stamp Tricks

The charges made against the clerk of the Committee on Ways and Means of accepting money to arse" jobs and keep interested parties postto the temper of the members of the committee toward their measures has revived the story of tampering with the conference report of the Fi-nance and Ways and Means Committees at the close of the last session of Congress. For several years the ping tobacco manufacturers had been working to secure a uniform tax on all manufactured toco. It was finally agreed the tax should be twenty cents per pound. The manufacturers of fine cut were disappointed; but one of their etrikers, in a fit or enthusiasm, declared that it did not make a particle of difference what Congress did, he could fix the bill to suit his interest. This remark, heard by a promi-ment tobacco dealer, induced him to watch the bill. fact that the important clause, establishing a uniform tax at twenty cents, had been altogether in the Senate the omission was pointed out and the report of the conference committee inserted. Had it not been for the vigilance of an interested party the money contributed by the fine cut men to de feat the amendments would have been successful. No sooner had the act been signed than it was discovered that the clauses relating to spirits, instead of being operative on the 1st of July, as the conference report agreed, was deferred until the 1st of August. A more stupendous fraud and betrayal of confidence is not known in the history of legislation For the sake of uniformity it was agreed that the ated tax on whiskey should be seventy cents yer gallon, which would yield the government all the revenue it was possible to collect from this source, while it would simplify the labor of the revenue officials and greatly lessen expenses. Conected with it, however, was a clause relating to of the Internal Revenue officials to find that the trade had until August 1 instead of July 1 wherein to take advantage of somebody's mistake! During the month of July last the biggest speration in spirits took place that was went up faster than it went down. Several large llers not in the ring were ruined and comelled to go into bankruptcy. Senator Sherman clared in explanation that July I was disprobably confused the clerk in copying the bill. Then came the third surprise. The conference

ittee agreed that the stamp duty should be taken off checks and retained on every other article; but the bill reversed the order, retaining duties under that section. This pice little lob is explained at the Internal Revenue Bureau as being the interest of a company whose business would not have prospered had the report as agreed upon been carried out. Then there Farisf bill which relieved importers of books ten per cent. Now all these wonderful mistakes were nted out to Sherman and Dawes, but, strange to say, they could not "see" anything wrong own a well stocked farm on \$1,500 per annum. Whose business was it, eh? Not that of the public. Oh, no! It did not cost the government cent because somebody took liberties with tariff and internal revenue matters; certainly not! But the Committees on Finance and Ways and Means had their attention directly called to the fact that somebody within their reach was

mittees lifted up their hands in pious horror, exclaiming, "Impossible! impossible!" A greater scandal than that of Credit Mobilier overhaugs the names of Sherman and Dawes. Bold-faced lobbyists, sneaking pretenders, pious frauds, exhorters and laymen in the Church hang around Washington whose characters are despicable compared with the wharf rats of New York, and yet they find defenders in the leaders of both houses of Congress. The clerks at the Capitol are to-day superior to they can accomplish what the entire body of Con-gress would not presume to accomplish. They make and unmake legislation at the behest of every

culpable for changing conference committee reports for the beneat of speculators. And it is equally certain that the honorable chairmen of these com-

interest that pays.

Debate in the House on the Geneva Award-Butler Against the Insurance

The only subject of general importance before the House to-day was the Geneva Award bill, pre sented by General Butler, who made an able, ex-baustive speech in favor of the mode of distribution recommended by the Committee on the Juli clary. He argued that the government was not a trustee of the money awarded. His principal argument was, however, directed against the insurance companies, who claim about four millions after having received six millions in war premiums, or a net profit of about two millions. General Butter thought the award should be distributed in the following order:—First, to the shipowners who have lost vessels that were not insured not the sailors and omeers who manned them; second. those who paid war risks shall be relimbursed for them, and lastly, the unfortunate insurance comthe war premiums received. Mr. Peters, of Maine, offered an amendment that the interest shall be the date of the award, as the bill provides. Mr. Clarkson N. Potter made a long and prosy apecen in favor of the claims of the insurance companies, but his arguments did not appear to make a deep impression on the House. The bill will come ap again to-morrow for further discussion.

Protest Against the Removal Troops from the South. Supervisor Perry has written a lette r to the Com supervisor Perry has written a letternissioner of internal Revenue in efference to the intimations that troops are obe withdrawn of all the troops of dys:—'The removal and Georgia would om North Carolina fortune to the rebe a great misas these States are venue service, so far has pattles out core concerned." The Supervisor tilleries, and the service, he says, cannot be personed. formed succer soully without the aid of an armed soully without the aid of an armed soldier is worth half a dozen armed force. One soldier is worth half a dozen armed arrests then in contract the commissioner will known.

represent the matter to the President and Secretary of War.

Caucus of the Republican Senators-The Programme for the Coming Ten Days.

That happy family, the republican Senators, met in caucus to-day and adopted a report establishing a programme for the work of the coming ten days. amiable Anthony was in the chair, and endeav ored to reconcile all differences of opinion, and it was finally settled that the appropriation bills should have preference; that the bill to enable the President to squelch the Mormon polygamists should receive consideration, and that after that have a show with his bill on Education and Labor. Hon. W. L. McMillan has received the following from a prominent Kellogg republican in New

Oricans:—

New Orleans, Peb. 14, 1873.

The mooted proposition is that those members entitled to seats come into our House, and that a sufficient number of the Lower House to make a majority with them pledge themselves to go for reforms and the seating of those who are entitled to seats. This plan does not include the Senate.

Instead States Membel Beard, her received the United States Marshal Packard has received the

following despatch, dated New Orleans, February
14, from a Kellogg republican:

At a caucus our members asked democrats legally elected to take seats at the State House. No compromise is thought of, nor is it likely another meeting will be held.

Pomeroy Suggests an Alibi in Defe Subsidy Pom is getting ready for his coming examination. He has so arranged matters that York and his other Kansas foes are to be questioned first. Pomeroy has obtained Caleb Cushing, and it is said that he yesterday suggested the propriety of getting up an alibi, by showing that it was some deceased

philanthropist who gave him the \$7,000, and that he handed the money over to York to be used for charitable purposes. This pleasant narrative did not strike Cushing favorably, and he advised Pom to adopt some more creditable line of detence.

Mobilier Committee. Mobilier Committee this afternoon, and rather made "a judy" of himself. The committee had proof that Dr. Durant paid Harlan \$10,000, also that this money was not spent for electioneering purposes in Iowa. The Reverend Senator was however, inclined to disclose what he with the money, and he tried to stand on his dignity; but the two democratic Senators on the committee were not to be bluffed so easily, and after some interesting disclosures they let him retire until to-morrow, when he will have to account for quite a large sum of cash. Harlan has stood on his dignity and used the now get the Vice President to so testify that he will himself be exculpated, and then send for the men who generously remit large amounts of currency in unregistered letters.

Gather," and we have here just now a large flock of black-

coated legal gentlemen hovering over the Geneva award. They are hospitably received. They give good dinners to Congressmen, and use their attractive powers of wit, learning and reminiscence to aid them in securing influence at the Capitol for their respective schemes. Meanwhile they don't refuse tit-bit retainers from Congressmen who are on trial before the various investigating commit-Unpaid Postage-Decision of the Attor-

ney General. General Creswell an opinion to the effect that the section of the Postal act, which has been construed by the Post Office Department warranting the collection of double the amount of unpaid postage, is not in accordance with the spirit of the act. The Attorney General plainly says that only the amount of unpaid postage can be lawfully

The Shipmene and Discharge of Sea men-Circular from the Treasury De-

The following circular, relative to shipping articles, was issued from the Treasury Department to-

day:—
To OPPICERS OF THE CURTOMS AND OTHERS:—
The Department regards as still in force the provisions of the act regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen, approved July 20, 1840, which requires owners of vessels in certain cases to obtain from collectors of customs certified copies of the shipping articles, under section 12 of an act to authorize the appointment of shipping commissioners, and approved June 7, 1872. The form and requisites of such articles are prescribed. In order to secure uniformity at the various borts of the United States in the mode of procuring certified copies of shipping articles, officers of customs are directed to require owners of vessels (whose masters are by the last mentioned act obliged to procure articles from a shipping commissioner) to obtain the certificate of the collector of customs to the duplicate copy of such articles furnished to the master in any case by the Commissioner, and they will notify such owners and masters of the labilities that may be by the Commissioner, and they will notify such owners and masters of the liabilities that may be incurred by a failure to produce to consuls of the United States in foreign countries a copy of the articles of agreement, authenticated as the law discrete. articles of agreement, authenticated as the law directs, informing them of the penalty prescribed
in the nineteenth clause of the act of
1840, above cited, namely, a fine of \$100 and contingent damages for proceeding on a foreign voyage without articles certined by a collector, and of
the penalty of \$200 prescribed in section 14 of the
act of June 7, 1872, for every person carried to sea
as one of the crew without articles of agreement
certified by the Shipping Commissioner.

Adverse Report on the Tobacco Bill.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance to-day reported adversely on the House bill amend ing the Internal Revenue law so as to allow producers of tobacco to sell \$100 worth of tobacco annually to consumers at the place of production

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to day - Lieutenant Commander Theodore F. Keine to be commander in the navy; Mas mander: Eusign E. H. Taunt to be Master.

Appointments Confirmed. The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following appointments:—R. C. Kerr, Register Land Office at Jackson, Miss; J. G. Baker, to be Captain in the Revenue Marine Service (reappointed); George Delap, of New York, and S. S. Willett, of New Jersey, Third Lieutenants Revenue Marine Service; J. S. Payne, Second Lieutenant Sixth cavalry, and William W. Mitchell, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Alaska from Hong Kong The United States steam sloop-of-war Alaska, ommanded by Captain Homer C. Blake, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Hong Kong,

which port she left on the 29th of October.

The following is a list of her officers:—Captain,
Homer C. Blake; Executive Officer, C. M. Chester;
First Licutenant, A. S. Snow; Masters, R. M. G.
Brown, J. B. Smith, C. T. Forse, A. D. Wadham, L.
N. Rosevelt; Chuef Engineer, C. E. De Valan; First
Assistant Engineer, John Low; Paymaster, Frank
Clark: Surgeon, J. H. Carke, Assistant Surgeon
S. W. Latta; S.cond Lleutenant, J. B. Breeze;
Gunner, George Fouse; Salimaker, W. M. Howell;
Boatswall, Alexander McCone; Mate, John Quin;
Paymaster's Clerk, E. C. Cronan.

Passengers brought home—Leutenants J. H.
Rockwell, George F. Wilkins, J. E. Janag.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1873, Lieutenant Comp ander D. C. Woodrow is ordered to the Sables, Master R. Clarendon James to

special duty at New Orleans; Master U. R. Harris to the Froit.c; Ensigns William F. Buckley and Sydney H. Way to the Juniata.

MODOC MURDERERS INDICTED. An Oregon Grand Jury Indict Scar Faced Charley, Hocker Jim, One-Eyed Mose, Old Dr. Humphrey, Little Jim and Others of Captain Jack's Gang-When Will the Sherm Execute the

Warrants? SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 14, 1873. To-day the Grand Jury of Jacksonville, Oregon, indicted Scar-faced Charley, Hocker Jim. One-eyed Mose, Old Dr. Humphrey, Little Jim, Boston Charley and Dave, all belonging to Captain Jack's band of Modoes, for murder in the first degree.

Mrs. Brotherton and son, the survivors of the tians were in the band which massacred the set-

tiers on Lost River last December. It is believed the Sheriff will not try to make any arrests till the result of the Peace Commission is

CONGRESSIONAL CORRUPTION

The Clerk of the Ways and Means Committee's Little Game.

Experience of the New York Stock Exchange.

A Proposition to Obtain Desired Legislation for \$250 a Month and \$5,000.

TESTIMONY OF CLINTON G. COLGATE.

"A CLERK WITH A VENGEANCE."

James Brooks Sees Colgate and Recom mends Him to See Dawes.

WHO BACKS BASSETT?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1878. The following testimony was taken by the Committee of Ways and Means to-day:-

mittee of Ways and Means to-day:—

Clinton G. Colgate, sworn and examined, deposed:—

By the Chairman—Q. I am desired to ask you to make your statement or explanation as you made it the other day, if that is correct, to the closing paragraph of the article, to which your attention was then called, from a New York paper, which closing paragraph is as follows:—"Mr. Colgate, the Secretary of the Bureau, has reently returned from Washington, where he has been hard at work, and reports that he has no doubt but that his efforts have been in a great measure successful in procuring the abolition of the tax, although he has been compelled, it is said, to make use of much money to effect his purpose." Is that a correct statement? A. No, sir; I never so stated that I was compelled to use much money in Washington.

O. State what you said in reference to that subject. A.

mis purpose. "Is that a correct statement." A. No. Str. 1 never so stated that I was compelled to use much money in Washington.

O. State what you said in reference to that subject. A. No. Str. 2 new statement had been made to the Stock Explace in the room of the President of the New York Stock Exchange between B. O. Wight, Secretary of the Stock Exchange between B. O. Wight, Secretary of the Stock Exchange, and myself; there were several others standing by; in that conversation I stated that my personal expenses had been very large in Washington; I had my wite and tamily here and the expense of keeping up my house in New York; I also,had, to provide for that; the details of my personal expenses were very large; when the article came out in the New York Times to which you have reserred I immediately saw the city editor of that paper and asked him to contradict it.

Q. Was there any contradiction in the paper? A. Yes, sir.

have reierred 1 immediately saw the city entor of that paper and asked him to contradiction in the paper? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have yout that? A. I may have it, but not here; I I think I have it in New York, and that I can produce it.
Q. You said you had used no money here? A. I said I had used no money whatever here for the ourpose of procuring legislation; I have my official report to the Stock Exchange here, which, if you will allow me to read from, will show that I so stated to them.
Q. Have you any objection to incorporating the whole of it and making it a part of your evidence? A. None whatever; I think it is proper, in justice to myself, that the committee should know exactly what I did report to the New York Nock Exchange.

That report is MR. COGATES REPORT.

The report of the tax at ollows:—Mr. Colgate and claim to make the start of the partition of the tax at claim to the proper report of the tax at the part of the partition of the part of the part

saies, although each member of the Exchange is more or less interested.

Q. Have you those letters you were asked to produce;
Q. Have you those letters you were asked to produce;
A. i wrote to Mr. Denny for them and I have received his reply, which I hand to you; Mr. Denny is the chairman of the Law Committee; he states simply that he himself has been summoned to come before the committee, and, i suppose, will bring the letters, as I stated yesterday; after leaving the committee room I immediately went down to the Post Office and wrote to him to send me copies of the letters, and he replies, as stated here, that he has been summoned to come here himself.

Q. I desire to repeat to you the question Mr. Kerr put to you the other day, whether it was the impression of the stock Exchange that in order to procure legislation here

the stock Exchange that in order to procee registration for it was necessary to use money?

Witness—That was not exactly the question. By Mr. Kerr—Q. The inquiry I made was whether the impression prevailed in the stock Exchange that legislation useful to them would be accomplished here by the use of money? A. That was the question, and I replied I thought it could: that was my impression.

Q. I then asked you to give some fact in illustration of the basis of that opinion? A. I said that legislation had alwan place, and that there was then a demand made to

Q. I then asked you to give some fact in illustration of the basis of that opinion? A. I said that legislation had taken place, and that there was then a demand made to the Stock Exchange of \$10,000 for it.

By the Chairman—Q. What was the answer made to Mr. Ke 's inquiry as to what lead you to that belief? A. My answer to that was that legislation had taken place and a bill for \$10,000 sent to the Stock Exchange for procuring it in a bill by Judge Sherman for influence with his brother and with Garfield (I use the name Garfield without any prefix, because I gave it just as Judge Sherman's letter gives it); I have never spoken to Mr. Garfield that I know of, and I would not know him if I were to see him now of, and I would not know him if I

Were to see him now.

Q. What else did you state about the matter? A. I also stated that I knew a person who was a triend of Mr. Garfield, and that I showed him this letter of Mr. Denny, in which it is stated that Judge Sherman claims \$10,000 for preparing an argument and working through his brother, senator Sherman, and Garfield; Senator sherman I had nothing whatever to do with; I never spoke to him on the subject; I went to a gentleman called General Boynton, who was a personal friend of Mr. Garfield.

Q. Is that the General Boynton counceted with the press? A. No; I think he has been a detective for the United States government; I stoke the gradient of Mr. Sarking of the works of different Boynton countered with the press?

about the matter.

Q. I am inquiring what you stated to the committee?

A. I stated exactly what I state now—that the Stock Exchange had received a bill of \$10,000 from Judge Sherman, of Cleveland, Ohio, and that the pretext under which that amount was claimed was that he had prepared it and used it with Senator Sherman and with Mr. Garfield, of Ohio.

Q. Did you give any other reason why money was used to procure legislation? A. No, sir; I gave no other reason.

O. Did you have this report at that time in your pocket?

Q. Did you have this report at that time in your pocket!
A. I am not sure whether I had or not; if I had on my
overcoat when I came into the room I had; If I had not,
I had not, I had not.

Q. Do you remember talking here with it partly out of your pocket and saying you would read it if desired? A. That calls to mind the fact that I had it with me when I

Q. Do you remember taking nere with it partly out your pocket and saying you would read it if desired! A. That cails to mind the fact that I had it with me when I was before the committee.

Q. When asked what reason the Stock Exchange had for supposing legislation could be procured for money, why did you not state that part of the report which relets to the elerk of this committee? A. Because I had not originally intended even to state anything about him in my report, but his proposition had been communicated to Mr. Denny, and Mr. Benny said that as I had submitted it to him I must include it am in the assessment.

Q. When you were before this committee and were inquired of as to what were the reasons why the Stock Exchange should suppose that money was necessary to procure legislation why did you omit to refer to the clerk of this original that the from whom you had received such a proposition? A. The question was not asked me in any soil, way.

Q. I am asking you why you omitted that important circumstance. A. The reason was that Mr. Bassett was not a member of Congress; and the proposition of Mr. Bassett was not a member of Congress and the proposition of Mr. Bassett was not an ember of Congress.

Q. When you wan and the proposition of Mr. Bassett came rrom outside of Congress. A. The proposition of Mr. Bassett was not a certaged, and he did not claim that he could influence any members of Congress.

Q. When you wan out of the committee room, did you state to a reporter what your testimony was? A. Reporters came to me and wanted to know what it was, and I told them it they wanted to find out they must go to the committee.

Q. Did you show your report to any of them? A. I did not: I did to a member of the committee.

porters came to me and wanted to know what it was, and I told them it they wanted to find out they must go to the committee.

Q. Did you show your report to any of them? A. I did not; I did to a member of the committee.

Q. What were you doing with the Feport when that member of the committee with the feport when that member of the committee came to you? A. I was holding it in my saind and waiting for him to come out.

Q. I did you send for him to come out a. I had spoken to a doorseeper, and was waiting for him to come out.

Q. For what purpose did you desire to see Mr. Roberts? A. To show him that my report to the New York Exchange contradicted the article in the New York Times, which you have had here.

A. To show him that my report to the New York Stock Exchange contradicted the article in the New York Times, which you have had here.

A. To show him that my report to the New York Came to the total the said of the way of the total the said of the way of the total the t

October you give the reason why that part of it in reference to Mr. Bassett came out in the Sar of this city that evening? A. I can positively state that it never came from me in any way, shape or manner.

Q. That is not my questi. n. A. If you ask for my benefic I can telt you that I believe that Clinton L. Merriam, who used to be a member of the Stock Exchange, nad received a copy of my raport, and that the information came from his copy, and not from mine.

Q. Do you refer to Mr. Merriam of the House! A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you refer to Mr. Merriam of the House? A. Yes, sir.
Q. When you made your report to the Stock Exchange, why did you not report to this committee the proposition the Clerk had made to you? A. I did not think it was a matter to speak about.
Q. You came before this committee the present session. We laquired of you about the use of money, and you withheld this information from us.
Witness—When?
The Chairman—Two days ago. A. Yes; Mr. Roberts put me the general question, if the Stock Exchange had an impression or belief that money could buy legislation here, to which I replied in the affirmative.
Q. How could Mr. Denny have insisted that you should put this proposition into your report? A. I had disclaimed interly that article in the Times which you read this morning; therefore I desired to put myself upon record as not being one of the fellows who believed Congress could be bought; I desired to put tait upon record; he said to me that it I wanted to make

personal triend; unless it is material I would not care to mention his name.

Q. Did you pay money to members in connection with this matter? A. Avers a dollar in any shape or form.

Q. State the circumstances attending this interview with Mr. Bassett when he made you this proposition. Witness—If you are going into this matter in full I would like to have the privilege of consulting my counsel.

Q. You will answer my question. I presume? A. Oh. yes. I will answer any question. I presume? A. Oh. yes. I will answer any question—that is, to state the circumstances connected with this proposition I will tell you the whole circumstances: when I was about leaving New York it was a matter of public notoriety that I had been elected to this position in the Stock Exchange; Mr. F. P. Wallace asked me if I was Acquaintyn wiff anaw maters. I told him that I only knew one or two, and those only slightly; he sate! would want to talk with members, and particularly to bring matters before the Committee of

I told bim that I only knew one or was, and those only slightly; he said I would want to talk with members, and particularly to bring matters before the Committee of Ways and Sense he was a republican and I was a republican; in consider we found that we had not a publican; in consider we found that we had not a representative member of the countries of Ways and Means from New York; he said had want to was a decided with General Ketchum; which well acquainted with General Ketchum; which he did; when I arrived here I found there had been a bilt introduced called Duel's bill, which bill proposed to take off the tax from banks other than mational banks; I presented my letter to General Ketchum, and inquired about that bill; he said he knew nothing about it; it would probably be before the Committee of Ways and Means, and he would introduce me to a gentleman who would tell me all I wanted to know about it, and he introduced me to Mr. Bassett

of the House; I said to Mr. Bassett that I wanted to obtain a copy of Duel's bill; he said, "I suppose you will want to employ counsel;" I had not then employed any lawyer; he said. "I will give you my services for \$2,500 per annum, and in case it becomes law I will charge you \$5,000; "I replied that I had no authority to employ such a person, but that I would submit his proposition to the stock Exchange; he said, "Do so, but there is no occasion to mention names," and added, "and I will call on you at your hotel;" I replied that I would rather call on him, as I went down I met an official of the House—one employed in an humble capacity—and said to him, "Who is that man; he replied, "He is the clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means" I said, "He is a pretty high clerk; he is

the of Wass and Means?" I said, "He is the cierk of the Committee of Wass and Means?" I said, "He is a pretty high clerk; he is

he is pretty high strung, and I told him what he had proposed; Captain Nares said to me, "Have nothing to do with him;" If you have anything that is justice you can get attended to, but have nothing 20 do with him;" I then went down stairs and met Raiph T. Wood, who is a lawyer, and retained him as my lawyer in this matter; there was no nearly paid, and no surrepitious means used; I went to the conversation of the services, "which Mr. Basset we have no occasion for his services," which Mr. Basset we have no occasion for his services," which Mr. Basset we have no occasion for his services," which Mr. Basset we have no occasion for his services," which Mr. Basset we have no occasion for his services," which Mr. Basset we have no occasion for his services," which Mr. Basset we have no occasion for his services, which was not demonstrated the manner of the conversation? A. I told Captain Nares within ten minutes; I told Mr. Wood within two hours; I told General Keicham, I think, the next day, and Mr. Cox within two or three days afterwards.

Q. State about the date of this conversation. A. I twas in 1872, between the lst of March and the lst of April. By the Chalrman—lave you the card on which Mr. Bassett wrote his address? A. I have.

Q. Will you show it to me? (Witness produced a card, on one side of which his own name was printed and on the other side, "Geo. N. Bassett, 118 D st. N. W. Comm. Ways, and Means. H. R. 1349, Hrs. 10, 6, 8.")

By Mr. Burchard—Would you know the gentleman with whom you had this conversation if you were to see him now? A. Yes, sir; he is in this room, sitting at the table. table.
Q. You think you can identify him? A. Yes, sir; he sits at the table there.
By the Chairman—What are the figures on this card?
A. The figures are mine.
Q. When you were introduced to Mr. Bassett by Mr. Ketcham did he bell you who he was? A. I am not positive about that: I think he did.
Q. Yet you say you inquired of the next man you met who he was? A. Yes, I inquired of Captain Nares, and he said, "He is a clerk with a vengeance." You know how introductions take place.

who he wast A. Yes, I inquired of Captain Narres, and he said, "He is a clerk with a vengeance." You know how introductions take place.

Q. I only want you to answer the question I put. Who was present when you nad this conversation with Mr. Bassett 7 A. It was with Mr. Eassettaione.

Q. Where were you when it occurred? A. I think we were standing himmediately opposite this room, in the west standing himmediately opposite this room, in the west standing himmediately opposite this room, in the conversation at the time.

Q. You purpose was to get Duel's bill? A. My purpose was to find out what Duel's bill was.

Q. Ton purpose was to get Duel's bill? A. My purpose was to find out what Duel's bill was.

Q. Where were you when you reported to Mr. Bassett that they declined his services? A. My impression is that it was in the lobby: that he was passing through and I merely made the remark that they declined to have a that it was not be boby: that he was passing through and it merely made the remark that they declined to have a think of the proposition with my sight? A. I never spoke to him? I should have added except on the major of the committee on this subject? A. I have not did not.

Q. You never had a talk with him about that this legislation cost? A. Never in my life; when I say I never spoke to him? I should have added except on the major of the was a private.

Q. The was a private

Q. You never had a talk with him about that this legislation cost? A. Never in my life; when I say I never spoke to him? I should have added except on the mind of the was a private.

Q. You never had a talk with him about what this legislation cost? A. Never in my life; when I say I never spoke a world to General Butler that it had liready cost \$90,000 and long the life of the life of the proposition made to you by any offer employe of the Q. By you know the way in which information has been sent from this committee to the brokes? A. I do not think it ever has been sent in the committee of the was any proposition which you can be ap

Q. And you have already said none by any member of Congress?

A. I say none by any member of Congress or by anybody in Congress or out of Congress, and that no money has been paid except for the services of a lawyer, which was done openly.

Q. You mean that answer to be taken without any reservation? A. Without any reservation whatever.

the of ways and Means, and I immediately said to my friend and adviser that Mr. Bassett ought to have the whole report and that he should have it; I believe that I stated to you that I would give a copy of the feet that I stated to you that I would give a copy of the report of you said you would give me a copy of the report bearing upon this subject, but that there were some personal things in it you did not wish to exhibit? A Yea, there are some personal things I should probably have the flout—what there is about my salary and the financial statement I made to the Board.

Q. When I made the Board.

Q. When I made that request of you to submit that report to the committee you did not give me any information about Mr. Bassett? A. No, sr. I did not.

Q. The first time you have mentioned Mr. Bassett's amme to me in this connection was this morning? A. This morning is the first time; I am sorry to have done it this morning; A. This morning is the first time; I am sorry to have done it this morning? A. This morning is the first time; I am sorry to have done in this connection was this morning? A. This morning because he was thoroughly familiar with the forms of the Internal Revenue Department and with the matter of abatement of tax.

Q. I intered that he lived in the city of Washington?

A. No. sir; he lives at Penn Yan, and he can give corroborative evidence in regard to this conversation with Mr. Bassett, if you will summon him.

Q. You referred to General Ketcham in connection with your subsequent relation with Mr. Bassett, or that you sought an introduction to Mr. Bassett, a. I presented a letter to General Ketcham, of the House?

Q. I am not sure wheter it is to be inferred from what you said that he referred you to Mr. Bassett, or that you sought an introduction to Mr. Bassett of the Committee on the man Mr. Bassett the fact that you did not desire his services did you have any subsequent interview with him? A. Never; there was not a word passed between us, I believe, except "Good morning" from that day to his

was mentioned.

Q. This was the first time you ever met Mr. Bassett? A.
It was. Q. This was the first time you ever met Mr. Bessett! A. It was.

By Mr. Keliey—You were introduced to him as clerk of this committee! A. I will not be sure about that whether! Twis or not, because I immediately went over and asked Captain Narea who that man was; Captain Narea I knew very well: he was a commissary of subsection in a regiment of which I was colonel.

By Mr. Beck—You had received a card from Mr. Bassett, marked "George A. Bassett, Committee of Ways and Means:" why did you sak who he was, with "Ways and Means:" why did you sak who he was, with "Ways and Means:" why did you sak who he was, with "Ways and Means:" while of the card! A. I believe I have stated two or three times, that I had that card in my hand, and without going twenty jeet I met Captain Narea and said to him in substance. "What sort of man is that!" he said, "That is the clerk of the Ways and Means Committee." I said, "He has a pretty good idea of himself, hasn't he!"

mittee;" I said, "He has a pretty good idea of himself, hasn't he!"

By Mr. Burchard—Did you send in your own card to General Ketcham? A. I sent in my own card, I think.

Q. At which door did you meet him? A. I do not recollect distinctly which door it was.

Q. How long an interview did you have with him? A. Not more than five or ten minutes.

Q. Did he come out alone or did any one come out with him? A. He came alone.

By the Chairman—Q. Did you ask Mr. Bassett for his card? A. I asked him for his address; he said he would call on me at the National Hotel; I replied he had better not.

Of the color and the color of the calling on you at the National Hotel? A. I was then with my wife, and it is not always agreeable to have gentlement calling; I did not propose to entertain his proposition, and I recommended to the President of the Stock Exchange that he should have nothing to do with it.

Q. Did you inquire of Mr. Bassett what he could do for your A. No.

Q. Did he tell you what he could do? A. I do not think he did. he did.

Q. You do not know whether he told you he was clerk of the committee? A. I am not sure.

Q. And there you was a man asked the other man who he was? A. I mot super a man he was that he was the clerk of the Committee Ways and Means.

Q. Did &r. Basectt ask what business you had here to ttend 10? A. I am not sure about that; the first thins I

caid to him was that I wanted to see a copy of Mr. Duell's bill; he got it for me; then I sat in that chair, in this room, took the bill and read it; after which I went out with him and had this conversation; he said, and then he made this conversation; he said, and then he made this proposition.

Q. Did you say that of General Ketcham to Mr. Baseett or he to you? A. He said that Mr. Ketcham said that he could talk treely; he then made a proposition; I said to him that I would submit his proposition, as he made it, to the Stock Exchange, which I did.

Q. Did you say that you intended, when he made the proposition, not to employ him, and you did not want him to come to the hotel? A. I did not want him to come there or to have any question about it discussed there; my wife was there, and I promised he should not go there to see me.

Q. Did you suggest some other place? A. No, sir; I did Q. Did you suggest some other place? A. No, sir: I did not know that I suggested any other place; I asked him his address and he wrote it; I said I would prefer to call

then did he give you this card? A. Then he gave me his card.

By Mr. Pinkelnburg—How did the tariff matter come
up in this connection? A. In Mr. Kelley's bill there was
a proposition that the returns should be made every six
months instead of monthly.

Q. Returns of what: A. Returns of capital and deposits
belonging to banks and bankers.

Q. Do I understand you to say that any particular
provision of the tariff proper was mentioned between
you and Mr. Bassett! A. No, sir; I do not know that
there was

there was.

Q. You say that this proposition which refers to the bank matter was? A. No, sir; I do not know what possible benefit the expected to confer except to give advocation only request I had made to him was I wanted to see Duck's bill.

C. You say that this proposition which refers to the bank matter was? A Ro, sir; I do not know what possible benefit he expected to confer except to give advice; the only request I had made to him was I wanted to see Ducl's bill,

A BIL THAT RELATES TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

By Mr. Maynard—Did General Ketcham introduce you in this room? A No, sir; he introduced me to Mr. Hassett in the passage or lobby, and Mr. Bassett came with me into the room.

Q. How long were you in the room? A Not more than five or ten minutes—while Mr. Bassett went to get the bill.

By the Chairman—You know, then, that he was the clerk of the committee who had charge of its files before you went out into the lobby? A No, sir; I had had this conversation with Captain Narea before I came in here.

Q. Then It was after he made this proposition to you in the committee room? A Yes, and the state of the committee room? A Yes, and the state of the committee room? A Yes, and the state of the committee room? A Yes, and the state of the committee room? A Yes, and the state of the committee room? A Yes, and the state of the committee room? A Yes, and the state of the committee of the

who introduced it in the Senate.

By Mr. Roberts-Did you appear before this committee at all a year ago?

A. Never; I made my debut here yes terday.

By Mr. Roberts—Did you appear before this committee tail a year ago? A. Never; I made my debut here yesterday.

Q. Did your counsel appear before this committee last Spring? A. No, sir; never until about a week ago.

By Mr. Burchard—Did you have any interview with any member of the committee on this subject? A. I have not, except with Mr. Brooks, who told me the person to tak to upon the subject was Mr. Dawes.

Q. Did you talk with Mr. Dawes? A. I did not.

Q. Or with Mr. Kelley? A. I did not.

By Mr. Maypard—I understand that you took no interest in the legislation until these two bills, the Majority and the Minority bils, were introduced in the House and then you advised your counsel that it was necessary to have some action in regard to it? A. No, sir; I state fully in regard to that in my report.

Q. Has your report been printed, or have any copies of it been taken to your knowledge? A. It has never been printed; I had a fair copy made for the New York Stock Exchange; my own copy has heever been out of my possession, and if any other copy has been taken it has been obtained from the Stock Exchange and not from me.

Q. Was the proposition made by Mr. Bassett before you came into the committee room or afterwards? A. I think it was before, but I am not positive enough to swear to that; it was a thing that took place a year ago; my memory is reasonably good, but I would not like to swear to every little detail like that; I think it was before.

Q. You say you spoke immediately to Captain Nares.

on the subject.

Q. And told him the nature of your business? A. I did.
Q. He advised you to see Mr. Dawes? A. He advised
me to see Mr. Dawes.
Q. Which you did not do? A. Which I did not do.
Q. Was that the only conversation you had with any
member or the Committee of Ways and Means? A. I
would not like to say one way or the other; I know quite
a number of gentlemen in the House; I do not know who
all the members of the Committee of Ways and Means

are.
Q. We are all here now, except Mr. Brooks. A. Then I never spoke to one of them.
Q. What members of the Finance Committee of the Senate did you speak to? A. I spoke to Mr. Sherman, for one.
Q. What person appeared before that committee for that purpose? A. No one did that I know of.
Q. Who drew the amendment that was put in? A. Mr.

Q. Did he appear before the Finance Committee? A. Who did he present the amendment to? A. Reuben

handed to Mr. Fenton? A. I said that it had been changed from time to time.

Q. Was that the only matter of legislation you had, acting in behalf of the stock brokers' board in New York? A. Yes, sir; the only legislation that I had in their behalf or in behalf of anybody else.

Q. And you simply confined your action in regard to that to speaking to Mr. Brooks, who referred you to the chairman of this committee, and you did not see the chairman and did not appear before the committee by yourself or by counsel? A. There was a printed argument presented to the chairman of this committee and to the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate and to nearly every member of the House.

Q. That was the extent of the work done in regard to that matter? A. Yes, sir, except that there was a series of arguments before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

O. I mean at this end of the avenue? A. I have stated the whole of it here.

Q. Mr. Basseti wrote this card as soon as you were introduced to him? A. Within a few minutes after; I cannot say whether it was immediately or not.

Q. It was before you spoke to Captain Nares or before you came in here? A. Yes. sir; my recollection of it that I had his card in my hand when I spoke to Captain Nares.

that I had his card in my hand when I spoke to Capinin Narca.

Q. When did Mr. Bassett make the proposition to go to the hotel to see you? A. Just before he wrote the card he offered to go to the hotel and talk with me upon the subject; I said I preferred to wait on him, and asked him for his card; I took out my own card and he wrote on the back of it his address; I held the card in my hand, I think, when I was in this room, because I remember the pencil memoranda ou it.

Q. Did you mention to him this particular legislation embodied in the Tarin bill? A. No, sir; it was before we had any conversation about ft.

Q. Did you mention to him any legislation which the Stock Board wanted to push in Congress? A. No, sir; I saked for Puel's bill, and told him I wanted to know about any bill that might be here or in the Finance Committee of the Senate which related to bankers and brokers.

mittee of the Senate which related to bankers and brokers.

Q. Thin his conversation did not relate to any particular lexislation you had advised him of?

A. No, sir; it did not.

By Mr. Burchard—What what this \$5,000 for?

A. No, sir; it did not.

Q. You say he proposed \$5,000; contingent upon what?

A. Contingent upon the legislation twas for.

Q. You say he proposed \$5,000; contingent upon what?

A. Contingent upon the legislation twas for.

Q. Did you not ask him about any legislation?

A. I did not speak to him about any legislation?

A. I did not speak to him about any legislation?

A. I did not speak to him about any legislation?

A. Then what were you to pay him sot spoken to him about legislation?

A. There was a bill before the house of Mr. Duell's, which, if for and considerably more; he knew this bill; I did not know that Mr. Duell or anybody else had introduced such a bill.

By, Mr. Roberts—Q. You said that Mr. Bassett offered aris services. Tog \$250 a month during the session of Consists each of the case of the session of Consists was the content of the session of Consists was the bill or amended the session of Consists was the bill or amended the session of Consists was the bill or amended the session of Consists was the bill or amended to the session of Consists was the bill or amendment alluded to

as it occurred;
was that Mr. Bassett offered his services for \$250 a mon
to look after any and all matter we required, and \$5.0
in case we were successful in obtaining such legislatias we desired; it was the very last end of Spring at
long after this conversation when this amendment w
written which we endeavored to have incorporated in
the bill.

writen which we endeavored to have incorporated into the bill.

The pour language about the passage of the amendment you referred to is not strictly accurate? A. It is not, except in a general way; it is true we did not then have any amendment; this conversation with Mr. Baseit was within four or five days after my arrival, and the legislation reterred to did not take place until the end of June; I do not pretend that the conversations referred to in that report are literally accurate.

Q. You want us to understand that your statement of the proposition of Mr. Basseit is accurate in relation to the sums demanded? A. Yes, sir, I want you to understand that Mr. Basseit stated to me exactly these words:—"I will look after your matter for \$250 a month, and after we are through (or words to that effect I shall want \$5,000;" I related that conversation immediately to several others, whom you can call if you desire and who will substantiate exactly what I have said.

The investigation was then adjourned until tomorrow.

GRANT ON UTAH.

Message of the President on the Condition of Affairs in the Mermon Territory.

PROPER LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

What is Needed to Enforce Obedience to Law.

the Territories of the United States. "No Persons Anywhere Should Be Allowed to

The General Policy of Congress Respecting

Treat the Laws with Open Defiance and Contempt."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1873.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES :-I consider it my duty to call the attention of

of Utah, and to the dangers likely to arise if it continues during the coming recess, from a threatened conflict between the federal and territorial authori-No discussion is necessary in regard to the gen-

eral policy of Congress respecting the Territories of the United States, and I only wish now to refer to so much of that policy as concerns their judicial affairs and the enforcement of law within their borders. No material differences are found in respect to these matters in the organic acts of the Territories, but an examination of them will show that it has been the invariable policy of Congress to place and keep their civil and criminal jurisdiction, with certain limited exceptions, in the hands of persons nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and that the general administration of justice should be as prescribed by Congressional enactment. Sometimes the

has been somewhat larger and sometimes some-what smaller than the powers generally conferred: ritorial Legislature inconsistent with the idea that the general judicature of the Territory was to be under the direct supervision of the national government. Accordingly, the organic law creating the Territory of Utah, passed September 9, 1850, provided for the appointment of a Supreme Court, (the Judges of which are Judges of the District Courts), a clerk, a marshal and an attorney, and to these federal officers is confided the jurisdiction in all important matters. But, as decided recently to serve in these Courts to be selected in such a manner as the Territorial Legislature sees fit to prescribe. It has undoubtedly been the desire of Congress, so far as the same might be compatible with the supervisory control of the federal government, to leave the minor details connected with the administration of law to regulation by local authority; but such a desire ought not to govern when the effect will be, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, to produce

A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE PROBRAL AND THE TERRIor to impede the enforcement of law, or in any

way to endanger the peace and good order of the

Evidently it was never intended to entrust the Territorial Legislature with power which would enable it, by creating judicatures of its own or increasing the jurisdiction of Courts appointed by Territorial authority, although recognized by Congress, to take the administration of the law out of the hands of judges appointed by the President, or to interiere with their action. Several years of unhappy experience make it apparent that in both of these respects the Territory of Utah requires special legislation by Congress. Public pinion in that Territory, produced by circumstances too notorious to require further notice, makes it necessary, in my opinion, in order to prevent the miscarriage of justice and to maintain the supremacy of the laws of the United States

and of the federal government, to provide that THE SELECTION OF GRAND AND PETIT JURORS for the District Courts, if not put under the control persons entirely independent of those who are determined not to enforce any act of Congress obshall deprive the Probate Courts, or any Court created by the Territorial Legislature, of any power to interfere with or impede the action of the Courts held by the United States Judges.

I am convinced that so long as Congress leaves will be futile to make any effort to enforce laws not acceptable to a majority of the people of the Terriprovides for the punishment of polygamy or any of its affliated vices or crimes.

ibject, will provide all reasonable and proper safeguards to secure

whose verdicts will command confidence and be a guarantee of equal protection to all good and lawderstood that crime cannot be committed with impunity. I have before said that while the laws creating the several Territories have generally con-tained uniform provisions in respect of the judi-ciary, yet Congress has occasionally varied these provisions in minor details as the cir-cumstances of the Territory affected seemed to demand, and, in creating the Territory Utah, Congress evidently thought that circum stances there might require judicial remedies not the act creating that Territory it is provided that a writ of error may be brought from the decision of any judge of the Supreme or District Courts of the Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States upon any writ of habeas corpus involving the question of personal ireedom—a provision never inserted in any other Territorial act except that creating the Territory of New Mexico. This extraordinary provision shows that Congress in-

ended to mould the organic law to THE PECULIAR NECESSITIES OF THE TERRITORY, and the legislation which I now recommend is in full harmony with the precedent thus established. I am advised that the United States Courts in Utah have been greatly embarrassed by the action of the Territorial Legislature in conferring crimina; urisdiction and the power to issue writs of habeas corpus on Probate Courts in the Territory, and by their consequent interference with the administration of justice. Manifestly the Legislature of the Territory cannot give to any Court whatever the power to discharge by habeas corpus persons held by or under process from the Courts created by Cengress; but complaint is made that persons so held have been discharged in that way by the

Probate Courts.
I cannot doubt that Congress will agree with ma that such a state of things ought not longer to be tolerated, and that no class of persons anywhere should be allowed to treat the laws of the United

States with open deflance and contempt. Apprehensions are entertained that if Congress djourns without any action upon this subject tur. bulence and disorder will follow, rendering military interference necessary—a result I should greatly deprecate—and in view of this and other obvious considerations I earnestly recommend that Congress at the present session pass some act which will enable the District Courts of Utah to proceed with independence and efficiency in the adminiswith independence and efficiency in the a tration of law and justice.

FRALICH DENIED A NEW TRIAL

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1873. Judge Morgan to-day dented the motion for a new trial in the case of Fralich, under sentence of